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## KARNATAKA STATE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS POLICY

### 1. PREAMBLE

The Government in its Budget announcements aims to formulate an integrated Programme for Infrastructure, Marketing and Skill Development for GI clusters representing Artisans/ Units/ Industries working on Geographical Indications (GI's) related products in the State.

#### 1.1. Introducing the Spectrum of Intellectual Property Rights

**Intellectual Property (IP)** is attributed to an individual's creations of the mind. The right associated with leveraging the respective IP tool is termed as Intellectual Property Right (IPR). The spectrum of IPR includes Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, Industrial Designs, Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design, **Geographical Indications**, Plant Varieties, Traditional Knowledge and Trade Secrets.

Each IPR has a specific life span of protection and is covered under the respective National Legislation and International Convention/ Treaty. IPRs are territorial in nature and not global which implies that IPR holders would have to seek the necessary protection in the respective territory/country as per the laws of the land.

#### 1.2. Geographical Indications: A Significant IPR

**Geographical Indications (GI)** is an important tool, under Intellectual Property (IP). A GI is defined as a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or reputation that are due to that origin. Owners of GI may be a group, community, association, organization or an established authority. Recognition is usually given for already existing products with established history and reputation, e.g. Mysore Silk, Channapatna toys, Nanjangud Rasabale, Mysore Traditional Paintings, etc.

#### 1.3. National IPR Policy 2016 and thrust to GIs

The government of India unfurled the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy in May 2016 with the theme of "Creative India, Innovative India". The National IPR Policy provides a strong emphasis on the promotion of GIs across the country. It was announced with the objective to augment creativity and innovation in this era of knowledge economies.

#### 1.4. Advantages of GI

- GI can help a community of producers to differentiate their products from other competing products in the market and build goodwill around their products, often attracting a higher value.
- GI Registration affords legal protection in case of infringement.
- From a consumer's point of view, Geographical Indications Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, stands as a signalling device, which helps them identify genuine quality products and protects the consumers from deception due to counterfeit items.
- GI is an effective mechanism for locally based socio-economic development, especially in rural areas.
- GI is closely linked to Traditional Knowledge (TK), which is another Intellectual Property Tool and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs).
- GIs help in conservation of natural resources/ traditional trade mechanisms which are associated with Traditional Knowledge and the unique geographical origin and possess qualities or reputation that are due to that origin.
- Effective management of these potential resources would add to the economic prosperity, enhance livelihoods and provide entrepreneurship opportunities at the grass root level.
- GI tagged products, if branded well, would promote GIs and GI clusters and help them to fetch a higher value in the international/ export markets. A classic example of a successful GI is the world renowned Darjeeling Tea, India's first registered GI having earned worldwide acclaim.

#### 1.5. Global and India Outlook

- From a historical perspective, GIs are covered under Articles 1 (2) and 10 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as an element of IPRs.
- GIs are also covered under Articles 22 to 24 of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, which was part of the Agreements concluding the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations under the WTO (World Trade Organization)
- India, as a Member of the WTO, enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 which came into force with effect from 15th September 2003. Under this Act, the Government of India has established a 'Geographical Indications Registry' at Chennai.
- As on date, the total number of GIs granted by the Registry on an all India basis stands at 330 (Source: Government of India IP Website: [www.ipindia.nic.in](http://www.ipindia.nic.in))

### 1.6. Karnataka Outlook

It is a matter of pride that out of the total number of 330 GIs granted in India till date, Karnataka bags the lion's share of 41 registered GIs, ranking **number one** in the country. Most of these GIs in Karnataka are found in the Handicrafts/Textiles, Horticulture and Agriculture segments, Manufactured goods and Food stuff. **(Annexure 2)**

#### State wise Ranking of GIs as on date

Rank	State	Number of Registered GIs
1.	Karnataka	41
2.	Maharashtra	33
3.	Tamil Nadu	28
4.	Kerala	26
5.	Uttar Pradesh	26
6.	West Bengal	20
7.	Andhra Pradesh	19
8.	Orissa	15
9.	Rajasthan	14
10.	Gujarat	14

## 2. NEED FOR GI POLICY FOR KARNATAKA

As mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, the National IPR Policy unveiled by Govt. of India, lays emphasis on various tools of IPR, including thrust to Geographical Indications. Hence, it is appropriate for States to align with National goals.

Section 231 of the Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 also brings the subject of GIs to the forefront, with a paragraph which reads as follows:

"India has about 300 registered GIs, but only a few of them have been used for commercial value. A large number of these GIs are on man-made products from specific regions. Several of these manufactured products are in the area of textiles. Some of India's well-known GIs are Basmati Rice and Darjeeling Tea. A program to promote the branding and commercialization of GI products and to promote their exports is being initiated. This shall be done in conjunction with para Nos.5.6 & 5.13.2 of National Intellectual Rights Policy 2016."

The above developments further prompt and spur Government of Karnataka to unveil a policy for the promotion and development of Geographical Indications in the State. The salient features of the policy are as elucidated below:

### 3. VISION

- Create Awareness about the significance of GIs across Karnataka
- Promote the existing/registered GIs in Karnataka.
- Identify new and prospective GIs and encourage stakeholders towards registration.
- Maintain Brand Karnataka's status and numero uno position, as the GI hub of India, with the maximum number of registered GIs in the country
- Execute the business development strategy related to each of the registered GI

### 4. MISSION

- To assist and support infrastructure development required to strengthen the GI clusters in the State.
- To provide Marketing support to the Artisans/ Units/ Industries engaged in the production of GI-related products.
- To support capacity building/ skill development across the GI space
- Facilitate Part B of the GI Register, namely the Authorized Users and motivate the genuine artisans/ growers/ producers to register as an Authorized User to gainfully and legally use the craft/ crop/ trade.

### 5. OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the National IPR Policy 2016, key objectives with respect to Geographical Indications are as follows:

- Create awareness about GIs, thereby reaching out to IP generators and holders, specifically in the rural and remote areas.
- Target and work closely with small businesses, farmers/ plant variety users, holders of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions and folklore, designers and artisans.
- Stimulate generation of IPRs by laying emphasis on encouragement to the registration of GIs.
- To transform knowledge into IP assets by exhorting monetization of knowledge.
- To assist GI producers to define and maintain acceptable quality standards.



- Assist/ facilitate GI clusters in gaining better marketability by executing strategic and target oriented business plans.

## 6. STRATEGIES

- Sensitizing/ Generating awareness on the subject of Geographical Indications as an important Intellectual Property tool across various sections of stakeholders including consumers.
- Conducting Skill development programs, specialized trainings including financial literacy and capacity building programs/ workshops across various GI clusters.
- Promoting Karnataka as the GI Hub of India.
- Providing Marketing and Commercialization support to GI clusters through appropriate schemes and incentives.
- Providing a platform to showcase GI products in various National and international forums. (Trade Fairs, Krishi Melas, etc.)
- Creating infrastructure for GI clusters to gain better market access and encourage export promotion (Create 'Haats' (marketplace of traditional products) such as 'Dilli Haat' concept where artisans/ farmers can directly sell their product/ produce to consumers without any intervention of middle-men or marketing agencies).
- Internationalizing GIs and global protection through Networking, partnerships and cooperation with other countries on protection and commercialization.
- Conserving GIs in the agricultural/ horticultural sector for agro-business expansion and Rural Development.
- Encouraging NGOs for GI development and commercialization.

## 7. POLICY MEASURES

The GI Policy aims to promote Karnataka as the **GI Hub of India**. The State has been constantly undertaking branding and promotional measures to establish the State of Karnataka as the intellectual and innovation capital. Various initiatives and programs like road-shows, investment promotion programs, Global Investor and Business Meets/ Summits, Vendor Development Programs, etc., are being organized as part of the exercise on a regular basis. It is proposed to leverage programs in Departments other than Commerce and Industries, like Department of Horticulture & Agriculture, Bangalore Bio, Agricultural Business Meets and other related summits to promote GIs from the State.

The following measures, incentives and schemes are proposed to promote registered GIs, help in post GI marketing and branding efforts, identification of new and potential GIs for registration and commercialization of the product, for the economic development of the producers and persons involved in the value chain.

### 7.1. Nomination of VTPC as Nodal Agency

Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) is the designated Nodal Agency of Government of Karnataka for the promotion of Exports, International Trade and Special Economic Zones, under the aegis of the Department of Industries & Commerce. VTPC is also a dedicated agency for WTO and IPR Activities. VTPC has already been nominated as the Nodal Agency for the promotion of GIs from the State and communicated to Secretary, DIP, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. Managing Director VTPC is the designated Nodal Officer for the promotion of GI-related activities from Karnataka. Further, VTPC also has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Centre for WTO Studies (CWS), IIFT Campus, New Delhi for nurturing the WTO and IP fabric of the State.

### 7.2. Setting up of GI Facilitation Centre (GIFC) to promote GIs from Karnataka

To carry out the various activities pertaining to nurturing the GIs in the State, it is proposed to set up a State-level **GI Facilitation Centre (GIFC)**, with competent manpower, housed in Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) under the aegis of the Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Karnataka.

The State GIFC would act as the nodal point for the implementation of all the schemes announced in the GI Policy for the State of Karnataka. It would work closely with all the stakeholders for effective inroads in GI clusters across the State.

The State GIFC would periodically report/ update its activities undertaken and the progress achieved to the Commissioner for Industrial Development, Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Karnataka.

#### Role of the GIFC:

- Research Studies/ Market Assessment:** Conduct of district level field work pertaining to Research, Surveys, interaction and coordination with local GI stakeholders
- Specialized Training/ Sensitization Programs:** Conduct of specialized trainings which are specific to the needs of a particular GI cluster, besides the conduct of a wide array of sensitization and outreach workshops on varied facets of the subject to help spread the GI message across the nook and corner of the State
- GI Filings and Post GI Marketing, Branding, Commercialization efforts:** Facilitate prospective GI filings, marketing, outreach, branding and commercialization efforts of the GI clusters in the State
- Liaise with GI facilitators:** Collaborate on activities with the WTO & IPR Relay Cell housed at VTPC, besides other key GI facilitating institutions like the Centre for WTO Studies, New Delhi, CIPRA, (National IPR Chair Initiatives, MHRD) housed at National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bengaluru, Cell for IPR Promotion and

Management (CIPAM), under Union Commerce Ministry, Govt. of India, MSME-Government of India, the State Horticulture and Agriculture Departments, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), State Agricultural Universities, NRDC, premium Institutes in the country like IIM-Bengaluru, IISC, CII- IPFC, besides other State IP Facilitation Centres (IPFCs), Registered Proprietors and like-minded groups/organizations that are into GI facilitation in the State.

- e. **Authorized User (Part B) of GI Register:** Facilitate and drive the Authorized User base across the various GIs in Karnataka
- f. **Facilitate/ Sensitise matters pertaining to GI Infringements:** Through a Panel of representatives comprising of IP lawyers/ attorneys housed by the State GIFC, efforts would be made to sensitize Consumer as well as Producer Groups and other stakeholders to ensure effective enforcement of the rights. For instance, among initiatives like awareness workshops on the subject, Producers, Registered Proprietors or Authorized users would need to be made aware of trademark databases, trade shows, trade magazines, etc. to track violation of GI logo and mark in India or internationally.

### 7.3. Scheme for Capacity Building/ Skill Development among GI producers.

A variety of capacity building, skill development training programs would be conducted for target stakeholder groups across the GI space. These initiatives would help generate awareness on the Conservation of GI registered crops or Food Stuff (Identification of authentic producers, bringing them under one umbrella by registration) the traditional legacies in the handicrafts/ manufactured goods segments. This would entail Informing producers/vendors, the roles and responsibility of GI group member, obtaining Authorized User Certification, steps to help nurture the GI, etc.

Further, such programs may also be jointly conducted in collaboration with recognized IPFCs, industry associations, chambers of commerce, National Institute of Design and other like-minded institutions in the State providing a fillip to GIs, which could be considered based on relevance, need based and case to case basis.

Towards achieving this objective, the following programs are proposed:

- 7.3.1. **Awareness and Sensitization Programs:** It is proposed to conduct awareness and sensitization programs across the State exclusively for various groups like traders, exporters, suppliers, vendors, producers, growers, craft persons, weavers, etc., including consumers to enable them to understand the value of GIs, their rights and responsibilities.
- 7.3.2. **Incisive Training Programs/ Design Development Workshops/ GI Study Tours/ Handicrafts training in soft skills, Innovation Workshops:** Support and encouragement would be provided to such incisive programs that would help open the minds of the artisans to build capacity and skills within the GI clusters on key topics pertaining to issues, challenges and prospects of the various GIs in the State. This would among other key issues also include an important topic like awareness regarding Product standardization & Implementation of Quality Control Mechanisms (6-Sigma or 9-Sigma level) of process or product standardization for each GI product/produce, etc.
- 7.3.3. **Training for Government Representatives:** Considering that Government agencies, Officials and representatives both at the helm and the grassroots would be involved in the decision making or implementation process of GIs, it is proposed to conduct specific awareness and training programs for Government Representatives on the subject. Participation in trainings organised by Government of India bodies or recognised institutions would be encouraged.

### 7.4. Support for new and prospective GI filings from the State

While Karnataka has been at the forefront in the registration of GIs (Part A of GI Register), with the largest number of GIs registered in the country (at 41 as on date), there have been very few **new** registrations in the recent past. There is a need to identify more products, producer groups and registered societies with potential for GI registration rather than merely Government Departments.

New products which could be explored for registration include Gokak toys, Bijapur Raisins, Sagar Sandalwood carvings, Dharwad Cotton Sarees, Melkote Panche (Dhoti), Lavancha Craft in Coastal Karnataka, Savanur Beetel leaves, Belgaum Kunda, Kadakola Mats, etc.

To provide impetus to prospective GIs, the State shall promote and facilitate new and potential GIs for registration. In this direction, it is proposed to launch a Scheme to support new and prospective GI Registrations/ filings for the benefit of GI stakeholders. VTPC would facilitate GI registration of the authentic proprietor/producer group through requests from recognized IP Facilitation Centres (IPFCs), IP firms and other relevant institutions facilitating the Geographical Indications space.

To involve the participation of young minds who are the prospective brand ambassadors of the country, the State would encourage this segment of the population in the said scheme, with the objective to nurture the rich cultural heritage and legacy through GIs for socio economic development.

### 7.5. Support for Authorized Users Scheme (Part B of GI Register)

The State would channelize efforts towards registration of Authorized Users (Part B) of the GI Register who could formally practice the craft/ trade/ crop as the actual stakeholders pitching it in both domestic and global markets.

To provide a fillip in this direction, **the State would subsidise the Statutory Registration Fee levied by the GI Registry, Govt. of India, up to 100% with respect to Part B Registration** (Authorized Users). This could be extended to all the GIs in Karnataka which endeavor to register Part B.

#### 7.6. Showcasing and Infrastructure Development Scheme

It is proposed to promote a scheme towards boosting and showcasing the GIs in the State. This would promote GI Tourism and would entail the coordination of the registered proprietors/ various Departments that are the filers of GIs, with Tourism Department to publicise the GI products in the GI Tourism map across the State. The scheme would also provide a thrust to tagging with Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs).

Details of each GI product and the geographical spread where Tourism initiatives can be promoted are provided in **Annexure 3, "GI Information for Tourists"**. The GI products can be indicated on the Tourism maps in different circuits.

Towards this end, it is proposed to promote the installation of GI goods in outlets like Malls, Railway Stations, Airports, Metro Stations and popular places of public interest, like tourist hot spots, etc. across the State. This scheme would support the creation of physical infrastructure development for showcasing and promoting the rich GIs across the State.

#### 7.7. Publicity Scheme

As another step in popularizing the GIs in the State, it is proposed to create an array of GI documentary and publicity materials like short films, online advertisements (maximum 60 seconds), print booklets/ flyers/ brochures, wall paintings, gift items, exhibition materials (display in airport/ railway station/ Metro Rail/ Bus Stand/ Kalakshetra/ online sales) to showcase the GIs. The scheme would help GI stakeholders understand the GI value and showcase products at National and international platforms.

#### 7.8. Branding and Commercialization Scheme

It is proposed to conduct an Annual IP Commercialization and Showcase Event in Bangalore or other places to highlight the achievements of the GI clusters and to bring together all GI stakeholders for networking purposes. The event shall also act as a platform to display the GIs produced in the State of Karnataka. In addition, smaller events may be conducted to give recognition and highlight the achievements of the GI stakeholders in the State of Karnataka.

#### 7.9. Market Development Assistance Scheme

The State would encourage the participation of GI stakeholders and like-minded groups working towards nurturing the GIs of Karnataka, in participation in Exhibitions/ Fairs/ Shows/ Melas/ Conferences, etc., and putting up stalls during Regional Festivals/ international meets.

Financial assistance would be extended for providing a platform to showcase GI products in various National and international forums as follows subject to the condition that the artisan/ industry should not have availed Market Development Assistance in any other schemes of Government of Karnataka or Government of India. Scheme details are as below:

##### 7.9.1. Participation in Domestic Exhibition/Trade Fairs

- 100% of economy air fare subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- (to and fro) or 100% reimbursement for II Tier AC by Rail
- 100 % of stall rent, up to a maximum of Rs.25,000/-
- DA at Rs.500/- per day for a maximum of 15 days

##### 7.9.2. Participation in International Exhibition/Trade Fairs

- 75% of economy air fare subject to a maximum of Rs.1.25 lakh (to and fro)
- 100 % of stall rent, up to a maximum of Rs.1 lakh
- DA at \$100 per day for a maximum of 5 days

#### 7.10. Digital Platform Scheme

To support the creation of digital platforms for sales of GI products, it is proposed to facilitate identification of business partners/ e-commerce service providers, to connect with producer groups for enabling ease of sale of the GI products in the local and international markets. The State would support/ facilitate the creation of an online platform, application/ software development or online sales support, implemented by VTPC.

#### 7.11. Impact Study Facilitation Scheme

While efforts towards filing GIs is important, it is imperative to assess the development and growth of GIs over a time frame, in particular the Post GI Registration initiatives. Varied kinds of Studies/ Surveys may be required by the State across the GIs, to facilitate, evolve a roadmap for revival and strengthening of existing GIs and prepare an action plan for the marketing of GIs in the State.

Towards this objective, it is proposed to conduct an impact study of all GIs in the State. To simplify and make the study effective, it is proposed to carry out the Study initially at a Cluster level; for instance, Agriculture Cluster, Handicrafts

State GIFC may conduct the Impact Study in association with competent IPFCs in the State or recognised IP/ Law Firms/ Educational Institutions, etc., subject to adherence to relevant rules and guidelines pertaining to service providers laid down by Government of Karnataka.

As each GI product is different, it is proposed to seek the professional support of Specialists for preparation of “**Standard Protocol’ /code of practice** and sensitize the GI members who come under the value chain (Agricultural Practices for growing, collection, processing and packing for instance). This would include Design for Packaging, Logo, labelling, etc. It is imperative to specify quality standards and strict compliance to the same by all the contributors in the supply chain.

A **unique Hologram/ Seal** which would provide a unique identity and protective seal for GI tagged products would be developed. **(Details of Developing a Hologram/ Design is mentioned in Annexure 4).**

To provide impetus to the Geographical Indications of the State and to ensure that the respective GIs as a community benefit from harnessing common advantages with respect to infrastructure facilities, modernization, machinery, design, quality, testing, training, display, sales centre, etc., it is proposed to institute a Cluster Centric GI scheme for the GIs of the State. The scheme would be modelled on the lines of the cluster development, MSE CDP scheme of the Government of India. Mysuru, with its largest number of GIs in Karnataka and perhaps the world, would be modelled as a GI hub of the State.

### 7.13.1. Eligibility Criteria

- i. There should be a minimum of 15 Micro and Small units/ artisans/ growers in the cluster serving as members of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). There is no ceiling on the maximum number of members. In special cases, where considerations of investments, technology or small size of the cluster warrant lesser number of units, a minimum of 10 MSE units may be considered for the SPV with the prior approval of the State level committee.
- ii. It is necessary to form a SPV prior to setting up of and running the proposed CFC. An SPV is a clear legal entity (Cooperative Society, Registered Society, Trust or a Company) with evidence of prior experience of positive collaboration among its members. The SPV should have a character of inclusiveness wherein provision for enrolling new members to enable prospective entrepreneurs in the cluster to utilize the facility should be provided. In addition to the contributing members of the SPV, the organizers should obtain written commitments from 'users' of the proposed facilities so that its benefits can be further enlarged. Bylaws of SPV should have provisions for Managing Director, implementing agency, One officer from MSME Directorate and Joint Director, DIC of the concerned Dist as members of the SPV.

- Manufacturing sector GI Clusters
- Handicrafts GI Clusters
- Agriculture and Horticulture GI Clusters
- Food stuff GI Clusters
- Textile GI Clusters
- Others with the approval of the State level committee.

Common Facility Center will consist of creation of tangible “assets” like Common Production/ Processing Centre (for balancing/ correcting/ improving production line that cannot be undertaken by individual units), Design Centers, Testing Facilities, Training Centre, Effluent Treatment Plant, Marketing Display/ Selling Centre, Packaging, Common Logistics Centre, Common Raw Material Bank/ Sales Depot, etc.

a) Common Facility Centers to be setup with investment up to Rs.5.00 crores.

- b) The GoK grant will be restricted to 50 % of the Cost of Project of maximum Rs 2.50 crore. The cost of project includes cost of Land (subject to max. of 15% of Project Cost), building, pre-operative expenses, preliminary expenses, machinery & equipment, miscellaneous fixed assets, support infrastructure such as water supply, electricity and margin money for working capital.
- c) The entire cost of land and building for CFC shall be met by SPV. Investment in land and building will be considered as SPV contribution (margin) for the project. CFC can be set up in leased premises. However, the lease should be legally tenable and for a fairly long duration (Min 15 years).
- d) In case of Project proposal exceeding Rs.5.00 crores, the State level committee is empowered to consider them as special cases depending on merits, but the Government contribution will be limited to the unit cost of Rs.5.00 crores.

**7.13.5. Means of Finance:**

GoK Share	SPV Share *
50 % of Project Cost	50 % of Project Cost

\* Note: Large manufacturing Industries, other major buyers of the cluster MSE/ GI products, Anchor industries are eligible to contribute up to 49 percent for SPV.

**7.13.6. Detailed Project Report (DPR)**

- a. The cluster SPV has to prepare a DPR to map all the business processes of the cluster units viz. manufacturing processes, technology, marketing, quality control, testing, Branding, purchase, outsourcing, etc to find out its strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities (SWOT), problems and impediments, suggestions and a well drawn action plan for enhancing competitiveness of the units of the cluster and to position the cluster on a self sustaining trajectory of growth. The DPR should focus on enhanced competitiveness, technology improvement, adoption of best manufacturing practices, marketing of products, employment generation, etc. There has to be direct linkages between the problems highlighted in the report and the measures suggested for improvement.
- b. The DPR should include financial analysis like internal rate of return, break-even point, debt-service coverage ratio, sensitivity analysis, etc., using basic templates such as projected profit & loss account, projected balance sheet etc.
- c. DPR should be appraised by a Bank or any Agency like CEDOK/ TECSOK/ SIDBI/ NABSCON or any recognized agency of State/ Central Government.

**7.13.7. In-principle approval:** All CFC proposals is to be submitted to VTPC/ through Joint Director, District Industries Centre Concerned. VTPC will scrutiny the proposal received and will place before the State level committee for approval. In-principle approval shall be valid for a period of 6 months, and before that it is expected that the project would be ready for final approval. In case, final proposal is not received in 6 months, it will automatically lapse, unless it is specifically extended by the State level committee.

**7.13.8. Final Approval:** The projects which have been accorded in-principle approval, shall be accorded final approval on fulfillment of following conditions:

- a. Formation of SPV
- b. Land procured and registered in the name of SPV
- c. Registered Lease Deed of the Building
- d. Submission of appraised Detailed Project Report (DPR)
- e. Details of the share holding of the SPV
- f. Project Specific account in Schedule A bank

**7.13.9. Project Implementation**

- a. The CFC should be operationalized **within two years** from the date of final approval, unless extended with the approval of State level committee.
- b. The CFC may be utilized by the SPV members and as also others in the cluster.
- c. Escalation in the cost of project above the sanctioned amount, due to any reason, will be borne by the SPV. The State Government shall not accept any financial liability arising out of operation of any CFC.
- d. User charges for services of CFC shall be close to prevailing market prices, as decided by the Governing Council/ Managing Committee of the SPV. The SPV members may be given reasonable preference in user charges.

- e. Contribution by the SPV should be made upfront. Necessary infrastructure like land, building, water and power supply, etc must be in place or substantial progress should have been made in this regard before GoK assistance is released.
- f. Funds will be released in three installments in the ratio of 50:40:10 (after final approval) depending upon the implementation plan, requirements of funds.
- g. Agreement among VTPC and the SPV shall be signed for CFC projects

**7.13.10. Project Approvals:** The proposals under the scheme will be considered for approval by the State level committee –State GI Policy of the GI clusters. Members of the State level committee are as below:

1.	Commissioner for Industrial Development, Large & Mega Industries.	Chairman
2.	Commissioner for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Co-Chairman
3.	Managing Director, Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) (Nodal Agency)	Member Convener
4.	Additional Director (MSME and Policy & Promotion), Directorate of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Member
5.	Managing Director, KCTU	Member
6.	Joint Director (Technical Cell), Commerce and Industries Department	Member
7.	Joint Director of concerned sector/ Dept.	Member
8.	Managing Director KSHDC or his representative	Member
9.	President, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FKCCI) Bangalore or his authorized nominee	Member
10.	President, Karnataka Small Scale Industries Associations (KASSIA), Bangalore or his authorized nominee	Member
11.	Joint Director, Concerned District Industries Center (DIC)	Member

Common Facility Center (CFCs) projects will be approved in two stages: In principle approval and final approval.

#### Annexure 2

##### List of Registered Geographical Indications of Karnataka

Source: [www.ipindia.nic.in](http://www.ipindia.nic.in)

No	Geographical Indications	Sector
1.	Mysore Silk	Handicraft
2.	Mysore Agarbathi	Manufacture
3.	Bidriware	Handicraft
4.	Channapatna Toys & Dolls	Handicraft
5.	Mysore Rosewood Inlay	Handicraft
6.	Mysore Sandalwood Oil	Manufacture
7.	Mysore Sandal soap	Manufacture
8.	Kasuti Embroidery	Handicraft
9..	Mysore Traditional Paintings	Handicraft
10..	Coorg Orange	Agricultural
11.	Mysore Betel leaf	Agricultural
12.	Nanjanagud Banana	Agricultural
13.	Mysore Jasmine	Agricultural
14.	Udupi Jasmine	Agricultural
15.	Hadagali Jasmine	Agricultural
16.	Ilkal Sarees	Handicraft
17.	Ganjifa cards of Mysore	Handicraft
18.	Navalgund Durries	Handicraft
19.	Karnataka Bronze Ware	Handicraft

No	Geographical Indications	Sector
20.	Molakalmuru Sarees	Handicraft
21.	Monsooned Malabar Arabica Coffee	Agricultural
22.	Monsooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	Agricultural
23.	Coorg Green Cardamom	Agricultural
24.	Dharwad Pedha	Foodstuff
25.	Devanahalli Pomello	Agricultural
26.	Appemidi Mango	Agricultural
27.	Kamalapur Red Banana	Agricultural
28.	Sandur Lambani Embroidery	Handicraft
29.	Byadagi Chilli	Agricultural
30.	Udupi Mattu Gulla Brinjal	Agricultural
31.	Kinhal Toys	Handicraft
32.	Bangalore Blue Grapes	Agricultural
33.	Bangalore Rose Onion	Agricultural
34.	Karnataka Bronzeware (Logo)	Handicrafts
35.	Ganjifa Cards of Mysore (Logo)	Handicrafts
36.	Navalgund Durries (Logo)	Handicrafts
37.	Guledgudd Khana	Handicrafts
38.	Udupi Sarees	Handicrafts
39.	Mysore Silk (Logo)	Handicrafts
40.	Malabar Pepper	Agriculture
41.	Kolhapuri Chappal	Handicraft

**Sector-wise number of GIs in Karnataka**

No	Sectors	No. of GIs.
1	Handicrafts	20
2	Agriculture	17
3	Manufactured Goods	3
4	Food Stuff	1
	Total	41

**Annexure 3**

**GI Information for Tourists**

No.	GI Products	Place of Production	Nearest Tourist Spot
1.	Coorg Orange	Villages in Coorg, Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts	Coorg, Hassan and Mysuru
2.	Mysore Betel Leaf	Udboor, Toreyenakatoor, Marballi and Kalale villages of Mysuru District	Mysuru City
3.	Nanjangud Banana	Nanjangud area of Mysuru District	Mysuru City
4.	Mysore Jasmine	Mysuru District	Mysuru City
5.	Udupi Jasmine	Villages around Shankarapura of Udupi District, Coastal Zone	Udupi, Mangaluru
6.	Hadagali Jasmine	Huvina – Hadagali Taluk of Bellari District	Hampi
7.	Devanahalli Pomello	Devanahalli and surrounding areas	Bengaluru
8.	Appemidi Mango	Shivamogga, Uttara Kannada, Daskhina Kannada, Chikmagalur, Sakaleshpura, Hassan, Udupi Districts	Jog Falls, Shivamogga, Belur & Halebeedu, Hassan
9.	Kamalapur Red Banana	Kamalapur Hobli of Kalburgi District	
10.	Udupi Mattu Gulla Brinjal	Mattu village of Udupi district and surrounding areas like 'Kote' 'Innanje', Kaipunjalu' and Uliyprugoli	Udupi, Mangaluru.

No.	GI Products	Place of Production	Nearest Tourist Spot
11.	Bangalore Blue Grapes	Kolar and Bengaluru rural districts, covering Hoskote, Doddaballapur, Nelamangala, and Devenahalli Taluks	Bengaluru
12.	Monsooned Malabar Arabica Coffee	Malabar Region (Villages in Chikkamagalur, Kodagu, and Dakshina Kannada districts)	Chikkamagalur, Kodagu, and Dakshina Kannada
13.	Monsooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	Malabar region (villages in Chikkamagalur, Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada districts)	Chikkamagalur, Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada
14.	Coorg Green Cardamom	Kodagu and Hassan Districts	Madekeri, Belur & Halebeedu, Hassan
15.	Byadagi Chilli	Byadagi, Haveri district	Dharwad
16.	Bengaluru Rose Onion	Bengaluru Rural	Bengaluru
17.	Mysore Silk	Mysuru City	Mysuru City
18.	Ilkal Sarees	Ilkal and other villages in Bagalkot, Vijayapura District	Vijayapura, Badami
19.	Molakalmuru Sarees	Molakalmuru and Kondlalli taluk in Chitradurga	Chitradurga Fort
20.	Navalgund Durries	Navalgund, Dharwad District	Dharwad
21.	Kasuti Embroidery	Beeravalli village and Dharwad town in Dharwad district	Dharwad
22.	Sandur Lambani Embroidery	Sandur region, Bellari district	Hampi
23.	Channapatna Toys & Dolls	Channapatna, Ramanagara district	Bengaluru
24.	Kinhal Toys	Kinhal Village, Bellari and Koppal districts	Hampi, Badami
25.	Mysore Rosewood Inlay	Mysuru City	Mysuru City
26.	Mysore Traditional Paintings	Mysuru District	Mysuru
27.	Bidriware	Bidar town, Bidar District	Bidar Fort
28.	Karnataka Bronze	Nagamangala, Mandya, Mysuru and Bengaluru	Melkote, Sri Rangapattna, Brindavan Gardens
29.	Ganjifa Cards of Mysore	Pockets in Mysuru and Bengaluru	Mysuru City
30.	Mysore Agarbathi	Mysuru and Bengaluru Districts	Mysuru City
31.	Mysore Sandalwood Oil	Mysuru and Bengaluru Districts	Mysuru city
32.	Mysore Sandal Soap	Bengaluru District	Bengaluru
33.	Dharwad Peda	Dharwad town	Dharwad
34.	Guledgudd Khana	Bagalkot	Badami, Bagalkot
35.	Udupi Sarees	Udupi	Udupi, Mangaluru
36.	Malabar Pepper	Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Dharwad, Hassan, Kodagu, Bengaluru Rural, Mandya, Mysuru, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Chamrajnagar, Chikkamagaluru districts	Jog Falls (Shivamogga), Dharwad/Hubballi, Mysuru, Udupi, Chikkamagalur
37.	Kolhapuri Chappal	Dharwad Belgavi, Bagalkot and Vijayapura District	Gol Gumbaz (Vijayapura)

## Annexure 4

## Scheme for Developing a Hologram/Design

With reference to Policy Measures (7 (m)), the hologram/design strip would contain the following:

- The State Government Emblem to indicate State of origin.
- The Central Government Emblem to indicate the country of origin as well the registering authority.
- The symbol of the product with the place name (popular geographical area name) with G.I Registration Number.



- The hologram to have multiple colours coded security printing, incorporating five to six securities which may be printed in Security Press to ensure that they are not copied.
- The Association/Representative body of the particular G.I item should be given the responsibility to issue the same to genuine members, to protect their interest.
- By stamping it on each product the sample emblem would be as follows:

GOVT OF KARNATAKA	BYADGI CHILLI G.I.NO.....	GOVT. OF INDIA
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Annexure 5

Proposed Budget for GI Schemes

S. No.	Scheme/Initiatives	Target/Specifics	Total Cost (in Rs.)
1.	<b>Setting up of State GI Facilitation Centre (GIFC), to promote GIs from Karnataka.</b>	4-5 persons to be deployed as full time workers which would include IP Professionals/ Consultants, Program Manager, Assistants	Rs.30 lakhs per year @ 5 years = <b>Rs.150 lakhs</b>
2.	<b>Scheme for Capacity Building/Skill Development among GI producers.</b>	(a)Awareness and Sensitization Programs  (b)Incisive Training Programs/Design Development Workshops/GI Study Tours/Handicrafts training in Soft Skills/Innovation Workshops  (c)Training for Government Representatives	Rs.1,00,000/- per program x 8 programs per year = Rs.8 lakhs per year Budget for 5 years: <b>Rs.40 lakhs</b>  Rs.3 lakhs per program for a batch of 15 persons x 3 programs = Rs.9 lakhs per year Budget for 5 years: <b>Rs.45 lakhs</b>  Rs.30,000/- per person (outside the State) x 2 program for 5 persons = Rs.3,00,000/- per year  Rs.10,000/- per person within the State x 4 programs for 5 persons = Rs.2,00,000/-per year, Budget for 5 years: <b>Rs.25 lakhs</b>
3.	<b>Support for new and prospective GI filings from the State</b>	New Registration/Filings	Rs.1 lakh per GI filing x 3 GI filings per year = Rs.3 lakhs Budget for 5 years: <b>Rs.15 lakhs</b>
4.	<b>Support for Authorized Users Scheme (Part B of GI Register)</b>	Identifying Authorized Users for Registration	100% grant on Government/Statutory fees Support to 100 AUs annually = Rs.60,000/- Budget for 5 years: <b>Rs.3 lakhs</b>
5.	<b>Showcasing and Infrastructure Development Scheme</b>	Installation of GI goods Outlets in Malls / Railway Stations/ Airport/Metro Stations	Upto <b>Rs.100 lakhs</b> Plus the recurring expenditure

S. No.	Scheme/Initiatives	Target/Specifics	Total Cost (in Rs.)
6.	<b>Publicity Scheme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short movie</li> <li>Full length movies</li> <li>Online advertisements: 60 sec</li> <li>Booklets/Brochures</li> <li>Wall paintings/sachets/ gift items</li> <li>Print media &amp; other art work</li> </ul>	Upto <b>Rs.75 lakhs</b>
7.	<b>Branding and Commercialization Scheme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual IP Commercialisation event</li> </ul>	Rs.60 lakhs per mega event Budget for 5 years: <b>Rs.180 lakhs</b>
8.	<b>Market Development Assistance Scheme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in Regional Festivals/ International Meets</li> <li>Fashion shows</li> <li>Putting up Sales &amp; Exhibition stalls</li> </ul>	Budget for 5 years: <b>Rs.200 lakhs</b>
9.	<b>Digital Platform Scheme</b>	Creation of Online Platform: App development or on line sales support	<b>Rs.25 lakhs</b> (one time cost)
10.	<b>Impact Study Facilitation Scheme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all GIs</li> <li>Post production /Post GI Registration market analysis</li> </ul>	Budget for 5 years: <b>Rs.25 lakhs</b>
11.	<b>Scheme for Product standardization &amp; Implementation of Quality Control mechanism for each product/produce, Creation of GI product specific logos and Hologram/Seal</b>	<p>Development of Standard protocols/quality control mechanisms for each GI product</p> <p>Creation of Logo/Seal/hologram for providing authenticity and higher value to GI products</p>	Budget for 5 years: <b>Rs.50 lakhs</b>
12.	<b>Cluster Centric GI Scheme</b>	Cluster development model for GIs in a phased manner will be taken up on the lines of MSE CDP Scheme	Budget for 5 years: Rs.500 lakhs per cluster @ 4 Clusters = <b>Rs.2000 lakhs</b>

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<sup>a</sup>ბა-ტე (3)გრე ნზა-აზა ცეაპა 01.09.2016გა ყმზე დაიწყო, ცაჯი ეუბაოქი ჯაჰაგრა ჟაღა ვა აჩედეაინებს პეაოი პა ეუბაოქი ჯაჰაგრა პააილ 1987 გეაი, ადდაპა »ვქი-ააზა გვილა, პა ავზერე ოკაქეა ჟაღა ეაინებს, პაოგლა ცეაქაზელე, რგავაზე ცხადე ბა-ტე (4)გრე ნზა-აზა ცეაპა 15.03.2017გა, პაოგლა ყმზე ჟაღა ვა აჩედეაინებს პეაოი პა ეუბაოქი ჯაჰაგრა პააიაი პიპა 15(2)(i) ქუქეა პეა მუამუნებს «ცე, პაოგლა ცეაქაზეაინებს ბაგა ავზე

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F. Paj va aAA-ē (7)gr ē Nzt Āza CēAAPi 05.01.2019gā, Pāōgkzā ſāzē ē, bēj AīkēādēUE, ſAſAcīzīvē Pēāi CA±Ukzē aĀā>wUkēAB MzN, āāvē ōĀzhjē EUjāCēPēkē ſāCēPāgēPēAB PēĀgē āvVāU Czējāvē aĀ-ē (8)gr ē Nzt Āza CēAAPi 23.01.2019gā DāiāPjā ſāzē ē, bēj AīkēādēUāV ſāCēPāgēzē Pējē CēPēkē ±āēi āāVāU PēVāzē ēāāēōēā ±āēi ēēgVāſē<sup>1</sup> ſāēāVā gē.4,92,93,788/- āēvī ēēkzā ē āUME Gēzā ēāUj āPā, ēēē ēāāēā ēāPūKzā ſāzā āēvī gē.1,75,00,000/- ēgāVē ſāCēPāgēzē ēēēkēā ēāUj āPā, ēēēēzā ēāāēUkā ēāPē-āzā ēj āQē āzā āēvī gē.9,75,50,234/- UāVgāVē ſāCēPāgēzē ēēēPāUā ēā Mī āō gē.16,43,44,022/- UāP ē Aīkēādē ēāVā-1Pē vUjPā ēāēzī gē.5,34,94,000/- UkēAB PēVāUE<sup>1</sup> zāUā ſāCēPāgēzē Aīkēādē ēāVā-2 PēUkēāPā ēāPāUā ēā Cēāzēā gē.11,08,50,022/- ēēēkēgāVē Jāzā wē, āVāU, bēj AīkēādēUE, Pāōgkzā DāiāVāVā CēāPēāzē ēāQā āvē Pēāj gāVāē



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“Āā-ē (2)grē Nzā'Azā ĆĒĀPĀ 14.09.2017gā ,Pāōgizā ŸMzr ē ,bzj AīĒĀĊĒĀĪĒĀB PĒUKEŸPĀ PĒĀŌĪ PĀ EUBĀ©PĪCĪ PĀĪĒĀĪ 1987gā PĒPĀ 16 āVĀU 17 gĒĪĀ PĒĀ dgĀV¹, PĒPĀ 18(1) gĒĪĀ CUM ZĀR-ĀWUMĒĒĀCUE ŸĀPĒĀĪĒĀB ,PĒĀĀVĒ ©Āzbj EUBĀ©PĪCĪ ŸĀĊPĀĊPĒĒB PĒĒĒĒĀVĀU

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a) Aġ-<sup>a</sup>(4)gr e Nzt ĀZā C EĀAPā 17.11.2018gā , PĀōgzā ¥MzR ē ¥LĀU vā AīZEādEāIĀENB PŪVE¼PĀ P®ā CA+UMZUE  
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a) 5. g. p. n. z. f. a. z. a. c. e. a. p. a. 21.03.2018 g. a. v. z. p. e. d. a. i. n. a. p. h. a. o. a. z. b. j. e. l. u. g. a. o. p. i. c. t. p. a. c. p. a. g. i. e. a. g. a. p. a. v. a. a. l. i. v. a. i. p. e. a. d. e. f. p. r. u. v. e. p. a. a. i. p. e. a. d. e. a. a. g. i. c. a. i. l. e. a. b. z. a. o. s. p. h. a. e. l. u. g. a. a. i. v. n. u. u. a. z. i. a. a. v. g. i. a. a. i. p. e. a. d. e. a. e. - a. s. u. e. p. e. g. a. v. a. b. e. c. z. g. a. v. e. a. i. a. - e. (6) g. p. n. z. f. a. z. a. c. e. a. p. a. 29.08.2018 g. a. p. a. p. e. i. a. i. o. e. z. a. o. s. p. h. a. e. l. u. g. a. a. i. v. n. u. u. a. z. i. a. a. v. g. i. a. a. i. p. e. a. d. e. a. e. - a. s. e. g. p. h. a. p. o. a. p. i. b. i. n. u. v. e. p. a. i. a. o. o. a. z. b. j. e. l. u. g. i. z. a. u. e. a. g. e. p. i. z. i. (c) u. a. z. a. z. a. p. o. e. a. 21/1g. p. e. a. 19 j. p. b. e. 26 u. a. m. e. p. e. 17 j. p. b. e. 20 u. a. m. e. p. e. z. a. z. p. e. 12 u. a. m. e. o. p. e. g. a. s. a. o. p. e. g. a. i. p. e. 17 j. p. b. e. 08 u. a. m. e. p. e. z. a. z. p. e. a. i. p. e. a. d. e. u. e. c. e. a. p. e. a. c. p. a. z. y. a. g. a. i. a. i. a. a. g. a. v. a. b. e.

1. 11.11.2018. g. (7) gr. p. N. Z. A. Z. A. C. E. A. A. P. A. 31.12.2018 g. , P. A. O. g. b. z. k. A. A. M. z. P. e. , b. z. j. A. i. P. E. A. d. E. U. E. , A. S. A. C. i. v. Z. A. V. E. P. e. a. I. C. A. + U. M. U. E. a. I. A. > w. U. M. E. A. B. M. z. N. , A. a. A. v. e. P. R. E. A. g. i. A. v. V. A. U. C. z. b. j. A. v. e. a. I. A. - E. (8) gr. p. N. Z. A. Z. A. C. E. A. A. P. A. 23.01.2019 g. D. A. I. A. M. P. i. j. A. A. M. z. P. e. e. A. C. P. A. g. b. z. P. e. P. E. j. C. o. P. E. i. C. i. + A. o. i. a. A. v. A. U. P. R. E. A. Z. E. a. A. E. o. D. o. E. i. + A. o. i. o. P. E. G. i. A. A. i. r. 1. Y. k. A. M. A. g. K. E. 4,92,93,788/- a. P. E. V. i. o. i. k. z. A. Y. o. A. U. K. E. G. z. A. E. A. U. j. A. P. A. , E. o. i. a. a. A. i. + E. o. i. A. a. P. U. k. A. Z. A. S. A. Z. a. a. P. E. V. i. o. i. g. K. E. 1,75,00,000/- E. g. A. v. i. Z. E. i. A. C. P. A. g. b. z. P. e. e. o. i. k. g. a. A. E. A. U. j. A. P. A. , E. o. i. a. z. a. A. i. + E. U. M. A. o. A. P. E. i. A. A. Z. A. a. j. A. O. E. A. A. Z. A. a. P. E. V. i. o. i. g. K. E. 9,75,50,234/- U. K. A. V. G. A. v. i. Z. E. i. A. C. P. A. g. b. z. P. e. M. I. A. O. g. K. E. 16,43,44,022/- o. i. k. g. A. v. i. Z. E. i. J. A. Z. A. w. z. A. v. A. U. , b. z. j. A. i. P. E. A. d. E. U. E. , P. A. O. g. b. z. A. Z. A. D. q. k. v. A. v. A. P. A. C. E. A. P. E. A. Z. E. i. a. A. q. A. a. A. v. e. P. R. E. A. j. q. A. V. A. U. E.

[illegible]

Pê n.	PÁ <sup>a</sup> AUáj Aiã «²³¼½¾»	CAZÁdÃ ºEvô (gÊ. ®PÁUKR)
1	¤Agâ .ySgÁdÃ ºAvôM¼ZgAr PÁ <sup>a</sup> AUáj UKÃ	337.65
2	gÂ Ô ºAvôZgAr PÁ <sup>a</sup> AUáj UKÃ.	156.10
3	ªÄ¼ SqAªLüAiã «zÄvî PÁ <sup>a</sup> AUáj UKÃ	49.23
4	vÆÄl Uáj Pé E´ÁSAiã PÁ <sup>a</sup> AUáj UKÃ	43.36
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>586.34</b>

$a \bar{A} A^{-1} \ll a^{\frac{1}{2}} g \bar{A} A CA \pm UM_A \gg E B^{-1} A i A^0 e \quad Y \& A U P E A i A E A B P K E^{\circledast} A P L A P A V \quad Y i \quad Z A^0 1 \quad P A O g P A F P \frac{1}{4} P A Q A v i D z A^{2 1} z f$

**Πρόεδρος ΔΕ:** Αλέξανδρος Σιδερίδης  
**Γενικός Γραμματέας:** Εύα Παπαδοπούλου

[illegible]

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PEAÐI PÁGÁÐAÐA UAGA AGA DUÐIÖ8, 2019

ÁÚA1

1. Aiféadellé CUMgáa J-Áe a ZUMÉAB YÁCPÁGRÁ VÉA ,AvA ,AYEÉPUKAZÁ 'j ,MPÉZÁY
2. Aiféadellé ,ASAÇP ZÁ J-Áe PÁAUAJ UMÉAB PEAÐI PÁ ,ÁaDdPA ,AUPAUAÁ YÁgZÉDPA PÁAiÁY a ÁVÁU aAiAaAa KUKA  
YBÁGA PÉUE%ÁP ÁZÁ.
3. aÁÁ° EÁ aAiAAVÁt a ÁAQÁAiÁ aGÁPÁYÁÁ YÁtYbÁiÁVPLZÁY
4. F Aiféadellé ,PÁögrÁ AiÁaÁZÁ DyöPÁ ,PÁAiÁ/ UÁgAnAiÁEAB aÁqÁaK@e
5. Aiféadellé a ZÉa °ZÁP EAB vÁ à PÁ AiféadelléEAB aAiAaÁEÁ ,ÁgÁ ZÁVWÁ ÁV CEÁµÁEUE% ,MPÉZÁY

F DzÁ±P EAB DyöPÁ E-ÁSAiÁ DzÁ±Á ,ASi DE 01 nJYi; 2019, ÇEÁAPÁ 03.04.2019gP è YÁVÁiKEÁF¹gÁa  
CÇPÁgZÉAiÁ °EgÁ ,Á ÁVZé

PR-286

SC-50

PEAÐI PÁ gÁÐAÐA®gÁ DzÁ±ÁEÁ ,ÁgÁ a ÁVÁU CªgÁ °Éj EP è

EÁUgÁd

,PÁögrÁ CÇÁEÁ PÁAiÁöZPÖ,

EÁUgÁ®P KÇP E-ÁSÉ